

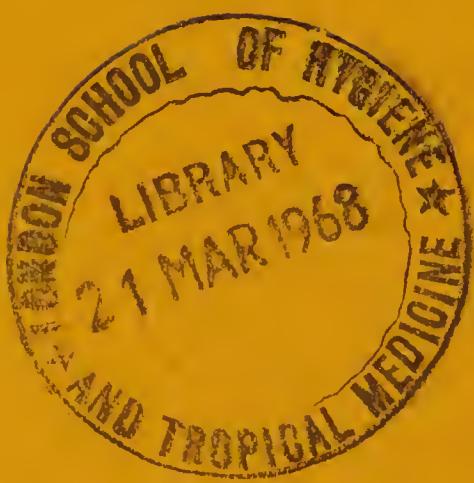
C (00303) WOKING LIBRARY

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF WOKING.

Annual
REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and
SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER

1945



The Urban District Council of Woking

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR A. W. STOLLERY.

The Chairman of the Council:

COUNCILLOR C. H. MAY, M.C.

CLR. H. C. BARRETT. CLR. H. O. M. HERBERT.

CLR. A. BENSTEAD. CLR. H. W. H. JONES.

CLR. J. A. A. CALVER. CLR. F. C. NEVE.

CLR. A. D. CAMPBELL. CLR. B. G. RALPH-BROWN.

CLR. Lt.-COL. P. G. EASTON. CLR. F. E. SOWDEN.

CLR. Miss M. E. GRAVES. CLR. J. STEER.

CLR. W. WEST.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health:

N. HOOD LINZEE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Lond.).

Senior Sanitary Inspector:

L. POULTER, M.S.I.A.

(died JUNE, 1945)

Sanitary Inspectors:

H. W. MONKS, M.S.I.A.

W. R. H. CHAMBERS, M.S.I.A.

ANNUAL REPORT *of the* Medical Officer of Health for 1945

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Guildford Road,
Woking.

1st August, 1946

To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee

MR. CHAIRMAN, MISS GRAVES, AND GENTLEMEN—

I have the honour to present my nineteenth Annual Report upon the health of the district for the year 1945.

The report has been prepared on the lines of that for 1944, as indicated in Ministry of Health Circular 28/46.

The general health of the district remains good, despite the increased difficulties of feeding. There was a reduced number of cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria but, unfortunately, there was a severe outbreak of measles during the months of February, March and April; 57 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, a figure rather above the annual average for the district.

The mid-year estimate of population was 42,030 as compared with 43,020 in 1944. The birth rate decreased slightly from 18.76 in 1944 to 17.49, whilst the death rate decreased from 10.86 to 10.80. The comparison with those for England and Wales is favourable, viz.: 16.1 and 11.4 respectively; the birth rate for smaller towns was somewhat higher at 19.2.

I am glad to report that the infantile mortality rate at 31.29 is still appreciably lower than for England and Wales.

The Department suffered a grievous loss during the year by the death in June of Mr. L. Poulter, the Senior Sanitary Inspector. Throughout his eighteen years' service at Woking, Mr. Poulter was a loyal and efficient Officer of the Council.

The year was marked by the continued co-operation of the Chairman and Members of the Committee. I feel indebted to them for their interest and to the staff of the Department for their efficient work.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

N. HOOD LINZEE,
Medical Officer of Health.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (acres), 15,712.

Estimate of Resident Population, Mid-year 1945, 42,030.

Year	Houses	Population	Average No. per House
1891	1,584	9,776	6.2
1901	2,807	16,222	5.8
1911	4,072	24,808	6.0
1921	5,078	26,430	5.8
1931	6,853	29,950	4.4
1941	10,743	47,770	4.4

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1945) according to rate books, 10,698.

Rateable Value, £473,347.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £1,972.

Social Conditions.

Woking is still a district mainly residential and agricultural in character. With the gradual return to more normal conditions, many of the population will find the leisure time to enjoy the amenities available within the district, particularly the magnificent 34-acre Park and the Open-Air Swimming Pool.

It is to be regretted that so many of the population are inadequately housed, and, unless there is an early and considerable improvement in the housing position, the effects are likely to be evident in the health of the younger children.

The Commons and Open Spaces which form one of the principal amenities total 1,947 acres.

Unemployment amongst Woking residents continues to be negligible as is shown in the following table covering the last five years.

Classification	Dec. 31st 1941	Dec. 31st 1942	Dec. 31st 1943	Dec. 31st 1944	Dec. 31st 1945
Male Adults ..	0	0	0	2	15
Male Juveniles	0	0	0	0	1
Female Adults	5	0	0	1	8
Female Juveniles	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ..	5	0	0	3	24

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year 1945.

Live Births:—

				Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	..	..	..	669	341	328
Illegitimate	..	..	..	66	42	24
				Birth Rate, 17.49		
Still-births	..	..	..	10	8	2
				Rate per 1,000 total births, 13.42.		
Deaths	..	..	..	454	229	225
				Death Rate, 10.80		

Deaths from puerperal causes:—

			Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal sepsis	—
Other puerperal causes	—
Total	—
Death rate of infants under one year of age:—				
All infants per 1,000 live births
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	..			29.89
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..			45.45
Deaths from cancer (all ages)	67
Deaths from measles (all ages)	2
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	—
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1945.

				Male	Female
All causes	..	..	..	229	225
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	..	..	..	—	—
Measles	..	..	..	2	—
Scarlet fever	..	..	..	—	—
Whooping cough	..	..	..	—	—
Diphtheria	..	..	..	—	—
Influenza	..	..	..	3	3
Encephalitis lethargica	..	..	..	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	..	..	..	—	2
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	..	..	..	12	5
Other tuberculous diseases	..	..	..	1	1
Syphilis	..	..	..	—	—
General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	..	..	..	—	—
Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	..	27	40
Diabetes	..	..	..	—	6
Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	..	..	..	13	23

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1945—*continued.*

					Male	Female
Heart disease .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	54	58
Other circulatory diseases ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	13	13
Bronchitis .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	11	8
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	16	17
Other respiratory diseases ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5	2
Peptic ulcer .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	8	2
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	—	1
Appendicitis .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1	2
Cirrhosis of liver .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	—	—
Other diseases of the liver, etc. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	—	—
Other digestive diseases ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5	8
Acute and chronic nephritis ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	10	4
Puerperal sepsis .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	—	—
Other puerperal causes ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	—	—
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7	5
Senility .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	—	—
Suicide .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5	1
Other violence ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	6	1
All other causes .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	30	23

Births.

The statistics supplied by the Registrar General during 1945 show that the total number of registered live births allocated to Woking was 735—383 males and 352 females, the birth rate being 17.49 per 1,000 of the population. Of the total number of births 669 were legitimate and 66 illegitimate, or 8.98 per cent of the births.

In addition there were 10 still births, 8 male and 2 female.

Live Births for the Past 10 Years.

Year	Number of Births	Birth Rate	Birth Rate for England and Wales
1936	534	13.67	14.8
1937	563	14.09	14.9
1938	604	14.80	15.1
1939	656	15.80	15.0
1940	653	13.97	14.6
1941	702	14.69	14.2
1942	855	18.79	15.8
1943	812	18.58	16.5
1944	807	18.76	17.6
1945	735	17.49	16.1

The birth rate has exceeded the death rate for the past 10 years, the natural increment for this year being 281.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered in the district was 454—229 males and 225 females, equal to a death rate of 10.80 per thousand of the estimated population.

The deaths occurring outside the district of people really belonging to Woking were 83.

The following deaths occurred in Institutions outside the Woking district of people usually resident in Woking:

Guildford (Warren Road) Hospital	..	..	32
Sanatoria	..	..	1
London Hospitals	..	..	7
Surrey County Hospital	..	..	3
Other Hospitals and Institutions	..	..	24

There were 189 deaths within this district of persons not usually resident in Woking, 96 males and 93 females. Of these 47 males and 50 females died at Brookwood Mental Hospital.

Crude Death Rate for the Past Ten Years.

Year	Woking Urban District	England and Wales	Year	Woking Urban District	England and Wales
1936 ..	10.05	12.1	1941 ..	10.78	12.9
1937 ..	8.71	12.4	1942 ..	10.81	11.6
1938 ..	9.14	11.6	1943 ..	10.05	12.1
1939 ..	8.70	12.1	1944 ..	10.86	11.6
1940 ..	10.87	14.3	1945 ..	10.80	11.4

The crude death rate for Woking is, strictly speaking, not comparable with the figures for England and Wales. In order to arrive at a correct figure the Registrar General has introduced a factor, the comparability factor. This factor is not available for 1945.

The principal causes of death, excluding those from zymotic diseases, are:—

Cancer	..	..	..	..	..	67
Heart disease	..	..	..	..	112	
Cerebral haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	36	174
Other circulatory diseases	..	..	..	..	26	
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	33	
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	19	59
Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	7	
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	6
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	..	..	..	..		17

Cancer.

Cancer and malignant diseases were responsible for 67 deaths or 14.76 per cent of total deaths.

Deaths from Cancer.

Year	Total deaths	Cancer deaths	Percentage	
1936	393	53	13.48	
1937	348	53	15.24	
1938	373	42	11.25	
1939	373	58	15.55	
1940	508	73	14.37	
1941	515	80	15.53	
1942	492	81	16.46	
1943	439	81	18.45	
1944	467	77	16.49	
1945	454	67	14.76	

Diseases of the Heart and Circulation.

There were 174 deaths due to Heart and Circulation. This figure represents 38.33 per cent of the whole deaths.

Deaths from Heart Disease.

Year	Total deaths	Heart Disease deaths	Percentage
1936	393	163	41·47
1937	348	121	34·79
1938	373	121	32·45
1939	373	131	35·12
1940	508	166	32·68
1941	515	184	35·73
1942	492	186	37·80
1943	439	155	35·31
1944	467	172	35·03
1945	454	174	38·33

Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and other Respiratory Diseases.

There were 33 deaths due to Pneumonia, 19 to Bronchitis, and 7 to other respiratory diseases. This gives a total of 59 or 12·99 per cent of total deaths.

Year	Total deaths	Bronchitis, etc. deaths	Percentage
1936	393	28	7·12
1937	348	25	7·18
1938	373	33	8·90
1939	373	28	7·51
1940	508	63	12·40
1941	515	70	13·59
1942	492	47	9·55
1943	439	51	11·62
1944	467	54	11·56
1945	454	59	12·99

Deaths due to Violence.

The figures given below indicate the manner in which the 7 Woking residents met their deaths from violence.

Traffic deaths	..	..	..	2
Drowning	..	..	..	1
Fractures owing to falls	..	..	..	2
Other causes	..	..	..	2

In addition to the above there were 6 suicides.

Infantile Mortality.

There were 23 infant deaths during the year (including transferable deaths) giving an Infant Mortality rate of 31.29 per 1,000 live births.

Year	No. of deaths under 1 year	No. of deaths under 2 years due to Diarrhoea & Enteritis	No. of Births
1936	15	1	534
1937	26	2	563
1938	24	3	604
1939	31	1	695
1940	26	1	738
1941	30	1	1,034
1942	34	2	855
1943	30	—	812
1944	35	4	807
1945	23	1	735

The principal causes of death were prematurity (4), broncho-pneumonia (5), and intra-cranial haemorrhage (4). The Infantile Death rate for illegitimate children in Woking was 45.45 per 1,000 illegitimate live births. The following tables show the causes of death and ages at death of infants under 1 year.

Cause of death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total No. under 1 month
Heart disease	—	—	1	—	1
Prematurity	4	—	—	—	4
Asphyxia	—	—	1	—	1
Intra-cranial haemorrhage	4	—	—	—	4
Lung abscesses	—	—	1	—	1

Cause of death	1-3 months	4-6 months	7-9 months	10-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Broncho-pneumonia ..	2	2	—	1	5
Infantile diarrhoea ..	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	1
Meningitis	2	—	—	—	2
Tonsillitis	1	—	—	—	1
Dehydration	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	1	1

Year 1945.

		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population						Rate per 1,000 live births				
		Rate per 1,000 of population	All causes	Typhoid Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping-cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Infants under 1 year	Infants under 2 years
Live births	Still births											
England and Wales ..	16.1	0.46	11.4	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.08	46	5.6
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	19.1	0.58	13.5	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.07	54	7.8
148 Smaller Towns (Resident popns. 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	19.2	0.53	12.3	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.07	43	4.5
London Administrative County	15.7	0.40	13.8	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.07	53	7.6
WOKING URBAN DISTRICT (Popn. 42,030)	17.49	0.24	10.80	0.00	—	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	31.29	1.36

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of Authority.

Medical Officer of Health—N. Hood Linzee, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Lond.).

Senior Sanitary Inspector—L. Poulter, Cert.R.S.I., and Special Meat Certificate.

Sanitary Inspectors—H. W. Monks, Cert.R.S.I., and Special Meat Certificate.

W. R. H. Chambers, Cert.R.S.I., and Special Meat Certificate.

The Medical Officer of Health holds one other Public Health Appointment. The Sanitary Inspectors are whole-time officers.

Contributions to the salaries of the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspectors are received through the County Council.

(a) Laboratory Facilities.

The Surrey County Council is responsible for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Clinical material (sputum, swabs, etc.) in the ordinary course of events is sent to The Royal Surrey County Hospital Laboratories, Guildford, for examination.

Samples of milk for bacteriological examination are sent to the laboratories of The Royal Surrey County Hospital Laboratories, Guildford.

Samples of water for bacteriological and chemical examination are sent to the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, London.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.

The ambulance facilities are as follows:—

British Red Cross Ambulance, Ambulance Station, Boundary Road, Woking (Telephone 2369), for accident cases and removal of cases to and from hospitals.

Surrey County Council Public Assistance Committee Ambulance, Sharrard House, Woking (Telephone 2295), for removal of cases to and from Public Assistance Institutions.

Ottershaw Joint Isolation Hospital Board, Ottershaw (Telephone Ottershaw 30), used for removal of cases of infectious disease to and from the Hospital.

(c) Nursing in the Home.

County Council Health Visitors undertake home visits required under the various schemes of the Surrey County Council, including Ante-Natal and Post-Natal supervision.

District Nurses who are affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing and the Surrey County Nursing Association, are provided by the Woking Health Society in the parts of the Urban District known as Woking, Old Woking, Horsell, Sutton Green, Mayford Green and Anthony's. During 1944 the number of cases attended was 671 (12,187 visits).

The Council pays a grant of £50 per annum to the Woking Health Society for the services of the District Nurses in cases of infectious illness among children, viz., Measles, Whooping Cough, Epidemic Diarrhoea, and Infantile Paralysis, as required by the Medical Officer of Health.

Public Assistance.

The amount paid in outdoor relief during 1945 was £6,042 5s. 9d. Average weekly number of persons in receipt of medical relief: 171.

(d) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

No change has taken place in connection with the provision of clinics.

(e) Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority.

There have been no changes or developments with regard to the hospital arrangements in the District. They are as follows:

Woking and District Victoria Hospital. General Hospital supported by voluntary contributions.

There is a Clinic for the treatment of Tuberculosis at Woking Dispensary, Clarence Avenue, Woking.

The Clinics for the treatment of Venereal Diseases are situated at Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, and Woking Victoria Hospital.

Mental cases are received at the Surrey County Mental Hospital, Brookwood.

Goldsworth House, Sick Bay for the reception and treatment of evacuee children suffering from minor ailments.

Ottershaw and other Isolation Hospitals.

The following table shows the number of cases admitted to the Isolation Hospitals during 1945:—

Scarlet Fever	..	..	34 cases
Diphtheria	..	..	3 „
Measles	..	..	14 „
Whooping Cough	..	..	5 „
Dysentery	..	..	3 „
Other Diseases	..	..	4 „
			—
Total	..	..	63 cases
			—

MATERNITY.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Welfare.

The excellent Maternity Home maintained by the Woking Health Society in Heathside Road, continued its invaluable service. 36 beds are kept with an additional 13 for emergency use, and during 1945, 1,172 patients, all maternity cases, were admitted as compared with 1,223 in 1944. 521 patients were admitted from Woking Urban District. Of the total, 546 were delivered by midwives, and 504 by doctors, the average duration of stay being 14 days. The operations carried out consisted of 82 Caesarean Sections. 18 Puerperal Pyrexia cases occurred, 4 being in persons admitted from Woking Urban District.

The County Council contributed to the maintenance of 494 patients, and grants are also obtained from the Ministry of Health.

Midwives.—The Home is an approved training school for midwives, and 22 nurses were trained and passed the Examinations of the Central Midwives' Board during the year. 2 midwives serve the district and attended 80 midwifery cases. The number of visits made totalled 2,367. 41 cases were attended by doctors.

Clinics.—Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics are held every Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. The County Council hold clinics at the Home every Friday morning, 2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoons, and 2nd Monday mornings each month. Baby Clinics are held every Monday and Friday afternoons.

Attendances:—

Ante-natal Clinic	..	..	..	..	1,593
Post-natal Clinic	..	..	..	..	64
Baby Clinic	..	..	..	..	2,991

OTHER.—The Woking and District Victoria Hospital admitted 1,162 in-patients, out-patient attendances totalled 14,549, including casualty cases, and 4,565 X-Ray examinations were made during 1945.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.—As described in previous Reports, the water is supplied by the Woking Water Company from its stations at Chertsey, West Horsley, West Clandon, and a supply in bulk by statute from the Guildford Corporation. The West Surrey Water Company supplies the Byfleet area.

The Woking Water Company's mains were extended 228 yards in the Urban District during 1945.

With few exceptions water is laid on to the interior of the houses.

Four samples of Company water were taken and all were found to be satisfactory both bacteriologically and chemically.

Wells.—Thirty-four houses are still dependent on shallow wells, numbering 26, for their water supply. Samples of these waters are taken regularly to check their purity. Of the total, 23 houses served by 16 wells could be connected to the mains. The remainder are too remote to make main supply practicable.

Rivers and Streams.—Administration of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts is carried out by the Thames Conservancy Board.

Closet Accommodation.—There are approximately 350 pail closets still in use in the rural parts of the District. No new pail closets were erected during the year. Pail contents are emptied regularly and deposited on farm land.

**INFECTIOUS DISEASE
Incidence and Control.**

Scarlet Fever.

There were 46 Scarlet Fever cases during the year, 34 of which were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, there being no deaths.

Ward	Number of Cases	Deaths	Nursed at Home	Admitted to Hospital
Byfleet	8	—	—	8
Chertsey Road	3	—	1	2
Goldsworth	—	—	—	—
Horsell North	1	—	—	1
Horsell South	3	—	2	1
Knaphill & Brookwood	7	—	4	3
Maybury & Mt. Hermon	4	—	2	2
Pyrford	7	—	—	7
St. John's	3	—	—	3
Sutton & Bridley	1	—	—	1
Woking Village & Mayford	9	—	3	6
	46	—	12	34

Diphtheria.

There were 3 cases of Diphtheria, two of which had been immunised.

Ward	Number of Cases	Deaths	Nursed at Home	Admitted to Hospital
Byfleet	—	—	—	—
Chertsey Road	—	—	—	—
Goldsworth	—	—	—	—
Horsell North	—	—	—	—
Horsell South	1	—	—	1
Knaphill & Brookwood	2	—	—	2
Maybury & Mt. Hermon	—	—	—	—
Pyrford	—	—	—	—
St. John's	—	—	—	—
Sutton & Bridley	—	—	—	—
Woking Village & Mayford	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	3

Infectious Diseases, 1945.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The work of immunisation continued throughout the year when 401 children were immunised.

Immunisation was carried out as follows:—

<i>School</i>		<i>Number completely immunised.</i>				
Brookwood	15
Goldsworth Juniors	16
Knaphill Central	20
Knaphill Junior	40
Monument Hill Junior	4
Pyrford	7
St. Andrews	1
West Byfleet Central	2
West Byfleet Junior	4
<i>Evacuee Schools—</i>						
Mayfield (Putney County)		2
						<hr/>
						111
<i>Pre-School Age Children</i>		290
						<hr/>
Total		401
						<hr/>

Immunisation in Relation to Child Population.

No. of children who had completed a full course of Immunisation during 1945

Age at 31.12.45 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1945	1 1944	2 1943	3 1942	4 1941	5-9 1936-40	10-14 1931-35	TOTAL Under 1
Number Immunised	7	108	119	29	16	93	29	401
Estimated mid-year population, 1945	3,620					6,100		9,720

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)
REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action was necessary under these Regulations regarding tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SEC. 172.

No action was needed for the compulsory removal to Hospital of infectious persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis whose lodging or accommodation prevented the adoption of proper precautions to prevent the spread of infection or who were not taking such precautions.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1945.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
5-15 ..	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 ..	12	5	1	2	1	2	—	—
25-35 ..	9	8	—	2	1	—	—	1
35-45 ..	4	4	—	—	2	1	—	—
45-55 ..	3	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
55-65 ..	5	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
65 and upwards ..	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
 Totals ..	38	19	4	4	12	5	1	1

The number of cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year ending 31st December was 65, as will be seen from the following table.

1. Number notified by General Practitioners 17
2. Number notified by Institutions 22
3. Number transferred to Woking 21
4. Number brought to notice after death 5

The actual cases arising in the District numbered 44.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

One case was notified during the year.

Smallpox.—No cases of Smallpox occurred during the year. Occasionally contacts of cases occurring on board ship from the East arrive in this District; each case requires visiting and observation. It was not found necessary to perform vaccination under the Public Health (Small Pox) Regulations, 1918.

Pneumonia.—During the past year 11 cases of Pneumonia were notified, 8 less than last year, and 33 deaths were recorded.

Enteric Fever.—There was one case notified.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—There was no case notified.

LABORATORY WORK.

During the year the following examinations were made by The Royal Surrey County Hospital:—

83 swabs for suspected Diphtheria, etc.

25 specimens of sputum for Tuberculosis.

8 specimens of faeces, etc.

The Council bears the expenses of the above.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, the matter being in the hands of the Surrey County Council.

SCHOOLS.

Most of the Schools are of modern construction and all have water-closets drained to the sewers.

There is close co-operation with the School Medical Service of the Surrey County Council. The Regulations of the Board of Education with respect to exclusion from school of infectious cases and contacts are strictly observed. The Head Teachers of the schools notify the Medical Officer of Health of absences from school of children suffering from any disease or ailment.

SWIMMING POOLS.

The Swimming Pool opened in 1935 in the Woking Park continues in popularity with residents and visitors. Its modern filtration, aeration and chlorination plant provides a complete turnover of the 425,000 gallons it contains every 4½ hours, and the water is tested for alkalinity and acidity twice daily. Bacteriological and chemical examination of the water proved it to be satisfactory. During 1945, the number of admissions were 69,874 as against 71,140 for the year previous.

There are no privately-owned Swimming Pools open to the public in the district.

Coppers or parts thereof renewed or repaired	2
Sinks renewed or repaired	8
Sills, steps, lintels, arches renewed or repaired	2
Pail and water closets cleansed, provided or repaired	32
R.W.P.s provided or repaired	1
Drainage provided	7
Drainage opened and cleansed	28
Drainage repaired	4
Back yards paved	—
Yard paving repaired	—
Sanitary dustbins provided	160
Eavessgutters provided or repaired	7
Roofs repaired	9
Pointings renewed	3
Renderings, weathertilings provided	1
Solution applied externally to walls	5
Damp-proof course provided or renewed	—
Brickwork renewed	2
Dampness remedied other than above	3
Remove accumulation of manure or other offensive matter	5
Provide sufficient closet accommodation	—
Cleanse premises and remove Gypsies under Bye-laws	8
Cleanse premises and remove animals	—
Provide wholesome supply of water	—
Defects remedied at Factories, Slaughterhouses, Bakehouses and Licensed Premises	9
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	18
Meat and Food premises	2
Miscellaneous	11
Number of letters sent (including 403 preliminary notices)	523
,, complaints received	611
,, callers at office	1,006
,, samples of milk taken for analysis	90
,, samples of water taken for analysis	36
,, new houses certified as having a wholesome supply of water	—
,, verminous rooms fumigated, etc.	72
,, rooms disinfected after cases of disease	82

Thirty instances of dampness to walls of living rooms were remedied during the year, in the following manner:—

1. Damp proof courses of slates or other suitable material	—
2. Roofs repaired	9
3. Eaves gutters, etc., repaired	7
4. External walls treated with solution on outside	5
5. Brickwork renewed	2
6. Pointings renewed	3
7. Rendering or weather tiling renewed or provided	1
8. Miscellaneous	3

Smoke Abatement.—No statutory action was found necessary under the Public Health Act, 1936.

CAMPING SITES.

1. No. of sites used for camping	8
2. Licences issued under Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 269 ..	8
3. Estimated maximum No. of campers resident at one time ..	80

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

During the year 20 houses, including 5 Council houses, were found to be infested to varying degrees with bed bugs. The method of disinfection usually employed and carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors is spraying with Zaldecide, or fumigation with sulphur dioxide.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

During the year 34 visits were made and 9 defects were remedied.

HOUSING.

I.—*Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the Year.*

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) and the number of inspections made:—												
(a) Houses	456											
(b) Inspections	456											
(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925:—												
(a) Houses	8											
(b) Inspections	8											
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1											
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	439											

II.—*Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notice.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers

398

III.—*Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.*

(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—							
(a) By owners	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	..	..					—

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	..	..	—	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—				
(a) By owners	..	..	..	..
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	..	..	..	—

(C) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices of Time and Place at which the question of making a Demolition Order will be considered (Section II (1) )	..	..					—
(4) Number of undertakings to carry out works accepted	..						—
(5) Number of houses rendered fit	..	..	..	..	..		—
(6) Undertakings cancelled—the works having been carried out							—

(D) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	..	..	..	..	..	..	—

IV.—*Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.*

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	..	..	..	..	..	..	139

The above are cases of overcrowding brought to the notice of the Public Health Department to 31st December, 1945. It is certain, however, that numerous other cases exist at the present time due, in many cases, to the return of Servicemen to civil life.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Production.--The number of cowkeepers within the District at the end of 1945 was 29 as in 1944.

There are 4 producers of Tuberculin Tested Milk and also 12 licensed for the production of Accredited Milk. Pasteurisation is increasing, there being now three plants registered for this purpose.

Distribution.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of retailers since 1938, indicating the gradual elimination of the individual dairyman and the tendency to concentrate the trade in the control of a few firms. Whereas in 1938, there were 20 registered retailers selling in the district with registered premises outside the district, and 41 with registered premises in the district, the figures for 1945 are 13 and 18 respectively.

Of the 29 cowkeepers, 9 are also retailers. In 1938, these figures were 35 and 26 respectively.

Five cowkeepers not included in the total do not sell their milk but use it themselves or for rearing calves.

Control.

During the year 247 inspections were made of cowsheds and dairies and 18 defects were remedied.

Ninety samples were taken from farms, shops and roundsmen for bacteriological examination: 49 Pasteurised Milk, 9 Tuberculin Tested Milk, 10 Accredited Milk, 22 Ordinary Milk. The results show that the standard of cleanliness and purity was maintained, and only 4.9 per cent of the locally produced milk had a bacterial count of 200,000 per c.c.

The following table analyses the bacterial counts made:—

Bacterial Content	Produced in Woking		Produced outside Woking		Total Samples
	No. of Samples	Percentage of total	No. of Samples	Percentage of total	
Under 5,000 per c.c. ..	19	21·1	4	4·4	23
5,000–10,000 per c.c. ..	7	7·8	1	1·1	8
10,000–30,000 per c.c. ..	10	11·1	5	5·6	15
30,000–200,000 per c.c. ...	22	24·4	16	17·8	38
Over 200,000 per c.c. ..	3	3·3	3	3·3	6

Analysis of Coliform Tests.

Bacillus Coli	Produced in Woking	Produced outside Woking	Total Samples
Absent	35	21	56
Present in 1/10th c.c. ..	4	1	5
Present in 1/100th c.c. ..	3	—	3
Present in 1/1000th c.c. ..	—	4	4
	42	26	68

Meat and Other Foods.

There are six licensed private slaughterhouses in the district. These are regularly inspected and all carcases of animals slaughtered locally are examined. Since the beginning of the war, however, only occasional slaughtering is carried out in the district, the bulk of the home-killed meat being sent in from Government controlled slaughterhouses in other areas.

All shops, stores, vehicles and places where food is prepared are visited regularly to ensure compliance with the Regulations.

The total amount of unsound food surrendered during the year was 6 tons 8 cwts. 3 qr. 24 lbs. The outstanding item is, of course, Wet Fish gone bad because of delay in transit which, though regrettable, is hardly surprising in view of our overburdened railways.

Unsound tinned food is also prominent. It should be remembered, however, that in pre-war days such tins were returned by the tradesmen direct to the wholesalers without reference to the Sanitary Inspector. This is also true of most of the smaller items in the appended list. The rationing system stopped this practice and imposed on the Inspectors the duty of certifying unsoundness in every case—a duty which takes up a

good deal of time. It is nearly always obviously unsound or unsaleable, but replacement is impossible without a certificate from a Sanitary Inspector. Thus, although during the war years the amount of food surrendered has materially increased, the actual increase of unsoundness (excluding Wet Fish) is more apparent than real.

The amount of food surrendered is made up as follows:—

		T.	C.	Q.	Lb.		T.	C.	Q.	Lb.		
Meat	-	8	1	4	Tinned Vegetables ..	..	-	3	2	15
Wet Fish	2	1	0	22	Tinned Fish ..	..	-	2	1	16
Cereals	-	2	0	21	Potatoes ..	..	-	2	2	24
Dough	2	-	-	10	Jam ..	..	-	1	0	15
Fruit	-	8	3	3	Miscellaneous ..	..	-	5	0	5
Tinned Meat	-	13	2	1						

In addition 875 eggs, 664 tins of milk, 583 fruit and meat pies and 360 fish cakes were surrendered.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	—	—	1	4	112
Number inspected	—	—	1	4	112
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	10
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	—	—	—	—	8.9
<i>Tuberculosis only—</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	2.7

Adulteration.

The administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, is carried out by the Surrey County Council, who have kindly supplied the following list of samples taken during the year in the Woking district.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Deteriorated			Prosecu- tions	Convic- tions
	Formal	In- formal	Total	Formal	In- formal	Total		
Milk	41	3	44	1	—	1	—	—
Sugar	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
Total	41	4	45	1	1	2	—	—

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Collection.

Despite increasing labour and transport difficulties, the fortnightly collection of domestic refuse begun in 1941 was maintained.

Trade refuse was removed at least twice weekly.

The Staff consisted in December 1945 of 19 men, including one foreman.

The Refuse Collection fleet consisted of 5 S.D. Freighters (2 of 15 cu. yd. capacity, 1 of 12 cu. yd. capacity, 2 of 10 cu. yd.), and 3 Dennis Freighters (10 cu. yd.).

The weighing of refuse during February 1939 showed that the weight of refuse per 1,000 of the population was 12.49 cwt., as compared with an average of 19.09 cwt. given by 118 Urban Districts sending returns to the Ministry of Health.

Disposal.

Seven men are engaged in the disposal, which is by controlled tipping at Bonsey's Farm, Horsell.

Salvage.

Domestic arisings are collected at the same time as refuse. One van is engaged full time in collecting wastepaper from business premises and such accumulations as cannot be dealt with in the general collection. A Morris Commercial lorry (7 cu. yd. capacity) is engaged full time in collecting Waste Food and other salvage. Waste Food is collected twice weekly from communal bins numbering 300 and distributed throughout the district. It is sold to local pig and poultry keepers.

The main totals of salvage sold during the year were:—

Wastepaper	..	..	..	281	tons
Iron Scrap (and tins)	..	..	..	14	„
Non-ferrous metals	..	..	..	6	„
Textiles	..	..	..	18	„
Kitchen Waste	..	..	..	186	„
Bottles and Jars	..	..	..	56	„
Cullet	..	..	..	26	„
Bones	..	..	..	5	„

The Salvage staff consisted of 4 men, 2 women.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

Cesspools are emptied regularly throughout the district by a staff of eight men operating one 750-gallon S.D. cesspool emptier, one 750-gallon S.D. cesspool and gully emptier, one 500-gallon Dennis cesspool emptier; 10,704 tons of cesspool sewage were deposited in sewers and 2,019 tons were disposed of on farm land during the year.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Table showing Costs for the Year ended 31st March, 1945.

Item.	Particulars.	I. Collection, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.		II. Disposal, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.		Total, with depreciation or loan charges included or excluded.
		Incl'd. £	Excl'd. £	Incl'd. £	Excl'd. £	
	Revenue A/C.					
A	Gross Expenditure..	..	..	..	..
B	Gross Income ..	..	..	..	..
C	Net Cost ..	..	..	..	..
	Unit Costs.					
D	Gross Expenditure per ton	..	..	..	..
E	Gross Income per ton ..	..	..	..	..
F	Net cost per ton ..	..	..	..	..
G	Net cost per 1,000 population ..	..	..	..	..
H	Net cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	..	..	..	..

RAINFALL (INCHES), 1945.

Records taken at Goldsworth Road Depot.

Month	Monthly Totals	Greatest Fall in 24 Hours		Total Number of days of Rainfall	Number of Days with .04 inch or more Rainfall Recorded
		Amount	Date		
January	1.69	0.34	18th	15	9
February	1.74	0.36	11th	14	8
March	0.66	0.33	25th	8	7
April	1.15	0.52	26th	8	7
May	1.44	0.59	3rd	11	6
June	2.26	0.56	20th	18	16
July	4.41	2.33	14th	8	7
August	1.20	0.46	9th	7	6
September	2.24	0.45	3rd	19	17
October	3.22	0.66	28th	10	8
November	0.25	0.09	20th	7	2
December	3.56	0.73	27th	18	15
Total	23.82	2.33 in. on July 14th		143	108

Scotland Bridge Depot, West Byfleet.

Month	Monthly Totals	Greatest Fall in 24 Hours		Total Number of Days of Rainfall	Number of Days with .04 inch or more Rainfall Recorded
		Amount	Date		
January	1.70	0.39	11th	8	8
February	1.50	0.35	11th	9	9
March	0.85	0.30	25th	6	6
April	1.15	0.45	26th	7	7
May	1.45	0.50	3rd	8	8
June	2.05	0.60	21st	14	14
July	4.05	2.05	14th	5	5
August	1.55	0.55	9th	7	7
September	1.95	0.30	3rd	14	14
October	2.60	0.68	28th	9	9
November	0.55	0.30	22nd	4	4
December	3.55	0.60	27th	14	14
Total	22.95	2.05 in. on July 14th		105	105

RAINFALL (INCHES), 1945—continued.

Sewage Disposal Works, Old Woking.

Month	Monthly Totals	Greatest Fall in 24 Hours		Total Number of Days of Rainfall	Number of Days with .04 inch or more Rainfall Recorded
		Amount	Date		
January	1.46	0.40	11th	7	6
February	1.38	0.36	11th	11	8
March	0.76	0.44	25th	10	4
April	1.10	0.45	26th	9	8
May	1.32	0.52	3rd	9	5
June	1.86	0.44	21st	17	14
July	4.57	2.50	14th	7	6
August	1.60	0.46	9th	9	6
September	2.03	0.36	3rd	15	13
October	2.70	0.65	28th	10	8
November	0.45	0.29	22nd	4	3
December	3.48	0.77	27th	16	13
Total	22.71	2.50 in. on July 14th		124	94

Outfall Works, Wisley.

Month	Monthly Totals	Greatest Fall in 24 Hours		Total Number of Days of Rainfall	Number of Days with .04 inch or more Rainfall Recorded
		Amount	Date		
January	1.68	0.38	11th	10	8
February	1.35	0.34	11th	11	8
March	0.91	0.53	25th	8	6
April	1.20	0.43	26th	9	7
May	1.42	0.57	3rd	8	6
June	2.00	0.43	21st	17	14
July	4.61	2.34	14th	7	6
August	1.56	0.50	9th	7	6
September	1.96	0.23	23rd	19	15
October	2.89	0.67	25th	9	8
November	0.54	0.30	22nd	7	4
December	3.51	0.77	27th	14	13
Total	23.63	2.34 ins. on July 14th		126	101